Taking into consideration the fact that the female is in worn *breeding* plumage, the abdomen being denuded of feathers, it may be said to agree with the type of *leucobronchialis*. Why not consider these typical birds as the *ultimate* result of a union between *pinus* and *chrysoptera*, achieved by series of unions between the original hybrids with themselves or either of the parent species, in which both black and yellow are finally eliminated?

If this be true the intermediate specimens should outnumber the typical ones, and we have recorded, therefore, twenty-one birds approaching *pinus* and *chrysoptera* more or less closely and but eight agreeing with *leucobronchialis* as originally described.

3. (Coll. F. M. C., No. 932, ♂ im., July 31, 1887.) Dorsal surface and wing-bars as in *pinus*, with an extremely faint grayish cervical collar. Breast yellow, a flush of the same appearing on the white of the throat and abdomen. Taken within less than one hundred feet of the place where No. 903 was secured. The migration of *pinus* had not yet commenced, and this bird, which was undoubtedly born in the vicinity, would answer admirably as the missing fourth bird of the brood before mentioned.—FRANK M. CHAPMAN, *American Museum Natural History, New York City.*

Helminthophila leucobronchialis in New Jersey.—May 15, 1887, a fine male specimen of this bird was shot near this place. It differs from the type in having a spot of lemon yellow on the breast and being washed lightly with the same color on abdomen and back.—E. CARLETON THURBER, *Morristown, N. J.*

The Canadian Warbler breeding in Pike County, Pa. — On June 9, 1887, in the mountains of Pike County, Pa., I was fortunate enough to find a nest of the Canadian Warbler (*Sylvania canadensis*), containing four young birds and one unhatched egg. The nest was placed among the roots of an old stump and was well concealed from observation by weeds and grasses. It was constructed of small twigs, leaves, and grasses. The egg which I secured measured .71 × .53 of an inch and corresponded with the description given in Baird, Brewer, and Ridgway's 'History of North American Birds,' the ground color being white with dots and blotches of blended brown and purple, varying in shades and tints and forming almost a wreath around the larger end. Both parent birds were seen and fully identified.—ROBERT B. LAWRENCE, *New York City.*

On the correct Subspecific Title of Baird's Wren (No. 719 *b*, A. O. U. Check-List).—In their 'Biologia Centrali Americana,' Aves (1879), p. 96, Messrs. Salvin and Godman very properly change the current name for this form of Bewick's Wren (*Thryothorus bewickii leucogaster* Baird), their reasons for so doing being thus explained:

"In differentiating these races [of *T. bewickii*], Prof. Baird thought that he recognized in the Mexican bird the *Troglodytes leucogastra* of Gould, and hence properly called it *Thryothorus bewickii*, var. *leucogaster*. But Mr. Gould's name has since been found to apply to a very different